In Independent Family Rewspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the South. LEWIS M. GRIST. Proprietor. YORKVILLE, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1876.

NO. 47.

Selected Boetry.

VOL. 22.

HOME IS SAD WITHOUT A MOTHER. Home is sad without a mother!
Gloom and darkness hover near;
Eyes of childhood, wet with weeping,
Speak of sorrow and despair.
Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!
Home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother! Mouldering yonder in the tomb,
Hands we've often felt caressing
Silken curls in childhood's home.
Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!
Home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother! Vacant is the old arm-chair;
Vacant is the old arm-chair;
Lips of love are cold and silent—
Silent in the church-yard there.
Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!
Home is sad without a mother!

Home is sad without a mother!
Up there, in the spirit land,
Father, mother, brother, sister,
Form a circle hand in hand.
Kiss me, sister! love me, brother!
Home is sad without a mother!

Mistory of S. Carolina.

HISTORICAL SKRTCHES OF THE Early Settlement of South Carolina. BY REV. ROBERT LATEAN.

THE BATTLE OF BLACKSTOCKS. Immediately after the battle of Fishdam ord, Sumter crossed Broad river and was ned by the partisan forces in that region. As already stated, plans had been concerted and preparations made for attacking Ninety-Six, the principal British post in the upper portion of South Carolina west of Broad river. sent against Sumter at Fishdam Ford, returned to Winnsboro, Cornwallis sent a dispatch to Tarleton, who was at that time in the region between the Sintee and the Black rivers, begging him to return immediately. In his dispatch to Tarleton, Cornwallis says: "I am under the greatest anxiety for Ninety-Six, and trust you will lose no time in returning to me." The overthrow of Weinyss and his deme." The overthrow of Weinyss and his deleased that Sumter was only a short dis-

of Sumter and his partisans. Cornwallis had really been driven back from Charlotte, and now he began to fear that in the fortunes of war, he might be forced to retire from Winnsboro to some more safe position. Tarleton promptly obeyed the orders of his commander. Agreeable to instructions, he left a number of horses at Camden for the purpose of mounting some infantry. The loyited, he encouraged them; and having con-Camden by which intelligence of any threatened danger to the line of posts between Ninety-Siz and Camden might be made known, with the utmost dispatch he crossed the Wateres river. Here he was met by a courier Earl Cornwallis, instructing him to take the most direct route leading to Ninety-Six. Passing through the southern portion of Fairfield county, he crossed Broad river near the point where Alston station, on the Greenville

and Columbia Railroad, is located. When Sumter crossed Broad river-perhaps on the ninth of November-he, in connection with the partisan leaders, Clarke, Thomas, Brannon, Bratton, Taylor, Chandler, Twiggs, McCall and Hammond, concerted plans for making an attack upon Ninety-Six. In the region between Broad river and Ninety-Six, the British had supplies collected at three points-at Summer's mill, at Captain Faust's, and at Williams', fifteen miles from Ninety-Six. At each of these points, a few British troops were stationed, and to them the loyalists, in great numbers, flocked. It was concluded by Sumter and the other partisan leaders, first to take these posts and then concentrate all their forces and make the contemplated attack upon the strong post of Ninety-

On crossing Broad river at Fishdam Ford, Sumter directed his course down the river. Colonel Taylor, of South Carolina, and Colonel Chandler, of Georgia, with a small detachment, were sent out to break up the British post at Summer's, bring away the supplies and gain what intelligence they could of the movements of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, of Georgia, and Major Hammond, of South Carolina, with a detachment similar to that under Taylor and Chandler, were sent, for a like purpose, against the post at Faust's. Whilst these detachments were attempting to accomplish the object for which they had been sent out, Sumter received information that Tarleton had returned from the low country. This fact necessarily caused Sumter to change his plans. He determined to retreat, but leisurely, that the two detachments might be enabled to join him.

Ninety-Six had greatly alarmed the British. When Cornwallis instructed Tarleton to cross Near the house was a large log tobacco house hand toward the glistening white pile of the Wateree river and take the most direct and a hog pen constructed of logs. The to- the State house in the distance—that shot, route to Ninety-Six, he sent a strong detach- bacco house, hog pen and dwelling house, ment, consisting of the first battalion of the Sumter filled with troops. Men were also seventy-first regiment, under Major McAr- stationed behind the lane fence. The openthur, and a portion of the sixty-third regi-ment, under Lieutenant Money, to join Tarle-enabled Sumter's men to shoot the enemy as corner. The statue of "Peace" was shattered! ton so soon as he would arrive at Broad river. they came up, whilst the logs protected them No doubt the troops stationed at Summer's from the balls of the British soldiers. One mills, at Captain Faust's, at Williams' and at wing of the American forces was secured by anticipate the completion of any great nation-Ninety-Six, had been informed of the in- the Tyger river, and the other was protected tended attack upon the part of the Whigs. by the tobacco barn. The road leading to From Faust's, and perhaps from Summer's Blackstock's ford, on the Tyger, passed mills, the garrison had been removed.

Before Tarleton reached Broad river, he learned that the Americans were on the opposite bank. That the patriots might be deceived, Tarleton ordered his troops to conceal their uniforms in order to deceive Sumter. their horses. It was Tarleton's intention to stay in New York, and we had begun to feel The American militia dreaded Tarleton and wait until the remainder of his troops would as if "Probabilities" were indeed against us, his legion more than any command in the come up. British army. He was brave and daring, and at the same time wickedly cruel. The commenced at one o'clock, when the advance and found the sun shining brightly. green uniform in which the legion was clad, guard of the British crossed the Enoree. At claimed with one breath; and nine o'clock Danse Kammer." This dread-sounding name sun does not set on a day in which something tremble, whilst they dreaded the red coats hastened forward with his detachment of cavbut little. There was a mutual dread exist- alry and light infantry. His object was to noise and confusion of the city were things At Waxhaw, he had acted so cruelly as to fore dark, or to attack him whilst crossing. make his very name feared, hated and detest- A short time before five, the near approach ed by every Whig. On the other hand, Tarle of Tarleton brought Sumter to a halt. ton knew that he was a doomed man, and

from its bank. Here Tarleton and his forces and horses. Those not shot down fled. lay during the eighteenth, waiting to gain information respecting the movements of thick wood. Sumter ordered Colonels Clarke

eighteenth, Tarleton received information that choice men, and through this wood gain the Sumter was moving towards Williams'. At enemy's rear, In the charge which the British day break on the morning of the nineteenth, made up the lane, Major Money and Lieuten-Tarleton and his forces set out to get in the ants Gibson and Cope fell. Tarleton saw rear of Sumter. Their course lay in the di-that something must be done or his forces that's Cold Spring."

Somebody produces a "Guide," but that rection of Indian creek, in Newberry county. would be cut to pieces in a short time. With Sumter was retreating slowly, that his two de- that impetuosity for which he was noted, he tachments might be able to join him. Tarle- charged with the main body of his cavalry, ton did not know this. No doubt the design Tarleton had in view, was to get between cans from the tobacco barn and from the top Sumter and the mountains, and thus place him of the hill. The men in the tobacco barn between his own forces and the garrison at poured in a well directed volley, which dis-Ninety-Six. Had he succeeded in this design, it is difficult to see how Sumter could have escaped a calamity worse than that which had befallen him at Fishing creek, a few months whole forces, and having formed in the new,

On the night of the nineteenth, Tarleton camped in the vicinity of the Enoree, near the mouth of Duncan's creek. Sumter and fifty riflemen under Twiggs and Jackson, of his forces, with the exception of the detachment sent under Colonels Taylor and Chandler, were not far distant; Williamson and pled down by the British horses, a company Hammond, with their detachment, had return of reserves, under Colonel Richard Winn, ed and joined Sumter on the nineteenth. came up and turned the tide of victory. Whilst Tarleton lay encamped near the Tarleton seeing that he was beaten, fled. Enoree on the night of the ninteenth, one of Whilst the battle was raging at Black his soldiers deserted, and, entering Sumter's stock's house, Clarke, Chandler and Hamcamp about midnight, communicated to the mond, with the one hundred men under their So soon as the British troops, which had been Americans the fact that they were hotly pur- command, were ruining the British in the sued by Tarleton. The British were confi- rear. The horses which the British had left dent that they would surprise and cut off behind when they made the charge, had all Sumter and his whole corps during the next been taken by Clarke and his party. When

tachment filled the mind of Earl Cornwallis he learned that Sumter was only a short dis- In this battle the American loss was three with fears, lest Ninety-Six and all the posts tance ahead of him. On arriving at the killed and five wounded. Colonel Sumter Enoree, he learned that Sumter had crossed was wounded in the breast, early in the batwest of Broad river would fall into the hands about two hours before. The American par- tle. The command of the troops and mantisan had left a small detachment for the agement of the battle devolved upon Twiggs purpose of assisting Taylor and Chandler, and Jackson. The fight lasted near three the British cavalry made a charge upon the left on the battle-field between ninety and detachment left by Sumter at the ford of the one hundred killed, and near one hundred Enorse. In this skirmish the British were wounded. partially successful. The Americans were | The Americans having buried their three forced to retire and join the main force.

house, Sumter determined to halt and wait certed some plans with the commander at for the detachment under Taylor and Chandler. During this halt, the horses were fed and the men refreshed themselves. The halt ger, the troops were disbanded. The Geor- not "cropping daisies" now, but very sensibly was only for a few minutes. The retreat had scarcely been resumed, when Taylor and Chandler came up, and at the same moment the American videttes fired into the advance guard of the British. Taylor and Chandler had succeeded in capturing a considerable quantity of flour, and other supplies, from the enemy. These they were so fortunate as to secure from the scouting parties of Tarleton's army. Sumter now saw that he must prepare for battle. This he was anxious to avoid, but farther retreat, under the circumwas in his front, and Tarleton in his rear. Weighing all the circumstances, he determined to risk an engagement, and in the event he was not successful, to cross the Tyger during the night and continue his retreat. No ime was to be lost. Tarleton, with one hundred and ninety cavalry and eighty mounted infantry, was in sight. The place where Sumter's forces were was favorable to the employment of a partisan force.

It is in the extreme south-western corner of Union county, on the south bank of the Tyger river, about one mile from the line between the counties of Union and Spartanburg, and five or six miles from the line between Laurens and Union counties. At that time, a man by the name of Blackstocks lived at the place. Hence the name of the ford on the river, and the name of the battle ground.

The two forces were now in full view of each other. Tarleton had his men marshalled for a charge, and Sumter had his arranged for a retreat. With all possible speed, the Carolina "Game Cock" set about to put his forces in position to receive the charge of the enemy. mien. Her brow was encircled by stars, and In this important work, he was greatly assis- in her right hand she bore the olive branch. ted by Major James Jackson, of Georgia. In front of Blackstock's house, and be-

tween the two forces, ran a small stream, a branch of Tyger river. The course of this superb figure existed, though the block of branch was a semi-circle, the concavity being marble, thirteen feet in length, from which it towards the British. The banks of this small tream were covered with thick undergrowth. and several chips had been taken from it. North of this branch was a hill, rising ab. Of one, the sculptor formed a small paperruptly from the branch. On this hill was Evidently, the advance of Sumter towards Blackstock's house. A lane, made of logs When Sherman fired his first shot into our notched into each other, led up to the house. through the centre of the American forces.

When Tarleton saw that Sumter was prepared to give him battle, he ordered the de- now ruined and desecrated capitol. tachment of the sixty-third regiment and part of the cavalry to dismount, in order to rest

de the hearts of the undisciplined Whigs four o'clock, Tarleton left his main forces and found us en routs. The steamer passed rapid- is the designation of a steep declivity, over has not been done to carry forward that plan—

When Sumter discovered that Tarleton had feared to fall into the hands of the Whige, for divided his forces, he determined not to wait he was persuaded that his life would be sac- to be attacked, but to make the attack himself. Having reached Broad river with the green uniform of his legion concealed, he ordered against the enemy. This they did, pouring the first wo pieces of cannon at the Americans on the west bank of the at the Americans on the west bank of the at the Americans on the Whige had no cannon, they river. As the Whige had no cannon, they are the their decision, the solution of the solution This was a wise move. The order was given

afternoon of the 17th of November. By ten rushed up the lane, the Whigs from behind o'clock in the night, all the British forces had the fence poured in a second volley, which crossed the river and encamped three miles literally blockaded the road with dead men

Between the enemy and the river was a and Chandler, of Georgia, and Major Ham-During the first part of the night of the mond, of South Carolina, to take one hundred with the determination to drive the Amerimounted many a Britton and drove the rest beyond the rivulet.

Tarleton, now almost frantic, drew off his made a desperate charge against the Americans posted on the top of the hill. Here he was met by a small band of one hundred and Georgia. These men fought with desperation, and in the moment when about to be tram-

the British came back they found that the

hould they come up. The advance guard of hours after Sumter was wounded. The British

dead men and made provision for the comfort | er, pausing on the way to admire one of Na-When about half a mile from Blackstock's of the wounded British, moved off in good ture's chef d'œuvres, an Alderney cow! It is them. Colonel Sumter was borne on a litter this kind, valued at five hundred dollars, who between two horses. After crossing the Tv-Carolinians went to their old camping grounds. nishing milk warranted to produce a pound North Carolina. Colonel Lacey, of Chester, returned to Liberty Hill camp, at William Burris' mill on Turkey Creek, York county.

It is evident that the Americans gained a most signal victory at Blackstock's. The for models, has their welfare constantly in forces were nearly equal in numbers; but his mind. The first object within the studio, Tarleton's forces were regulars, while Sumter's and of course the most attractive and impowere mostly raw militia. The Americans did sing, is the equestrian statue of General not pursue the flying British, because night stances, was of doubtful propriety. The Tyger had come on. Tarleton camped so soon as the remainder of his forces, and those driven room; the horse of superb proportions, every from the battle ground, met.

Miscellaneous Reading.

THE HOME OF THE GREAT AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

I know it will interest your readers, who must all appreciate the "true and the beautiful," to hear an account of the home where these attributes reign supreme-the home of America's well-known sculptor, Henry Kirke Browne.

Sixteen years ago it was my good fortune to know him and his gentle invalid wife, at the time when the star of our proud State was in the ascendant, and Columbia the centre of cultivated society and refined wealth. Mr. Browne had been invited thither, commissioned by the State government to make a group of statuary which was to support the pedi ment of the new capitol. The central figure of the group, ten in number, represented a beautiful woman, with features of the noblest Roman type, yet with a sweet innocence of expression which softened the majesty of her Ah! Peace was indeed within our walls then. But the war-cloud lowered, and Mr. Browne was compelled to cease the work so dear to his heart. As yet only a plaster-cast of this was to be cut, stood already in the studio, weight, and carving his initials thereon, presented it to your correspondent as a souvenir. doomed city-the gun directed by his own strange and solemn omen! pierced the studio which stood near the southwest side, and glancing against the solid wall of that splendid building, which is still a sad monument of affairs in South Carolina we cannot, of course.

In the present condition of our political al work; but when Reform and Hampton shall have redeemed the prostrate State, perhaps in some bright future the Northern loved so well, and "Peace" will raise her star-

little villa on the Hudson. It had been raining for weeks during our

of Hamilton still calls from the ground; and still further Sing-Sing attracted our attention, but we saw no convicts!

The wind was very brisk and chilly, and

rather, water?
There was considerable difference of opin-

themselves freely as to "what was what." Sometimes it grew ludicrously serious.

"That's Yonkers," said one of the unterrifiend Democracy from somewhere south of M. & D's line. "No, it isn't at all," responds a bluff West-

ern hoosier, with his hands in his poekets. know better'n that; it's Irvington. "I think you are mistaken, sir," remarked a cut-and-dried; genuine Yankee. "I guess

only confounds the confusion; and I turn with solicitude to a pretty New Yorker, who sits absorbed with her novel in a snug corner. what place that is," pointing down the river, for the disputed hamlet is nearly lost to sight. With a subdued smile, and, no doubt, some disdain for our provincial ignorance, she replies. "I think it is Tarrytown," and then we settle down under the shelter of the cabin and

what did happen at Tarrytown.

The lovely panorama glided by "like sweet thoughts in a dream," and the boat stopped at the Newburgh landing. There stood a tall figure to welcome us, and we recognized, after the lapse of sixteen years, a pair of wondering brown eyes, which cases seen, one can never forget. It was our artist-friend. He placed us in the carriage, and a span of highbred, lithe-limbed bays bore us rapidly out the sward streamed broad rays of sunlight, to "Little Brook," the fairy villa two miles north of Newburgh. Past stately homesteads and substantial country-seats, along the smooth road we bowled. Here a massive gate-way, overrun with scarlet Virginia creeper; there a stone-lodge ivy-screened; stables which looked like country churches, and dairies imitating Swiss cots-all set in a golden haze that softened the nearer views, and lent a glory to mountain and hill and river.

A sudden break in a long, dense hedge vealed a fresh picture of delight. An emerald lawn thickly dotted with parterres bright flowers-a lakelet glistening like a silver shield; the noisy little brook fretting over its pebbled bed from thence to the river below—a rustic bridge—a stretch of sward and meadow, broken by picturesque clumps of trees-all this at a glance, and our host standing on the low porch, welcomed us to "the hut." as he playfully styled his exquisite home.

Into the sacred hospitalities of that home the public will not intrade; so we pass over in silence the appointments and adornments within the walls where the purest taste and most refined culture reign supreme.

Luncheon over, and the chat across fruit and wines sharpening our desire for the promised visit to the studio, we adjourn thithcomes when she is called, and crops daisies on the banks of the Hudson. Only she was gians directed their course westward; the keeping the grass at a good length, and fur-One hundred men accompanied Sumter to of butter to every six quarts. Let us import some Alderney cows forthwith.

But there is the studio, a white building adjoining the stables: I am not sure but it is attached to the stables, for the sculptor lodges his horses in royal style, and, as he uses them Greene, for which Mr. Browne has been commissioned by Congress. The plaster-caste of this spirited work stands in the centre of the limb tense with vivid action; the very veins and muscles traceable, as the proud creature spurns the ground with lifted feet. The figure of the Revolutionary hero has not yet been completed, but we gained a general idea of the whole from a miniature model. However, this must, of necessity, lack the perfection of detail which the life-sized figure will possess. Mr. B. will probably complete this work in Italy, as he regards the advantages to his art much greater in that favored country. And when one considers that he spent twelve years of his life there, with such congenial minds as Powers and his confreres to enhance the poetry of existence, one cannot

wonder that he longs for "la bella Italia," and Rome, the "city of the soul." Many other figures and groups in various stages of advancement, besides copies and models of his best-known works, are ranged around the studio in graceful confusion. Here is a Confederate soldier, which one would recognize at a glance, in the thin, clear-cut Southern profile and unshorn beard and streaming hair. He stands leaning upon his rifle in an attitude of sad reflection, as if gazing upon the dead figure of a comrade after battle, and the pathos of expression in face and form brought the quick tears to our eyes. This statue was modeled at the request of a lady in Charleston, who designs it for the grave of her well-beloved son, slain in the war. Not far from this are full length figures of Stockton, General Kearney, and Governor Clinton. A model of the famous statue of Lincoln, which now adorns Madison Square, New York, occupies a corner of the room. Even the sculptor's ideality could not make the martyr President graceful, and so he

of a Roman toga! All who have visited New York will remember the equestrian statue of General Washington, on Union Square. This is Mr. Browne's work, and considered the finest of

wears—as is fit—his baggy trowsers instead

the kind in the United States. But we linger too long in this enchanted spot, where we were busy recalling reminscences of our past; and now we have barely time to visit the stables, which, like those of English establishments, are kept in such order that ladies may enter them with pleasure. The famous model of Mr. Browne's famous horses stands in her stall nearest the studio. The groom is washing her ladyship's sculptor may return to the sunny land he dainty feet, and she stands with the dignity of a princess to be examined by our admiring crowned head upon the battlements of our party. "Black Bess" is of Lexington blood, and it was she who bore the brave guerilla, But I am wandering far away from the John Morgan, on his last midnight ride, when he was betraved to his enemies by a woman! I may not pause here to descant upon this

subject, for whither would it lead me? After this episode, for we heard the history and our long hoped-for trip up the "Rhine of "Black Bess" on the spot, we hurried away It is in place to remark that the fighting of America," when we awoke one morning to get our wraps, and were presently seated in the luxurious phæton, dashing along the "The very day for the Hudson!" we ex- river road northward toward the "Dayvel's purpose-some plan. Then see to it that the ly held their corn dances, a religious festival in the harvest season. The dusky figures of light interruption interfere with them. If Weehawken came into view, where the blood centric circles under the light of the yellow the morrow you promptly resume your work, moon, with their weird chants and grotesque and give to it the benefit of refreshed strength From this hasty review, it appears (1) that further on, the bold outlines of the Palisades; ceremonies, must have seemed indeed a dia- and renewed vigor. bolical proceeding to the matter-of-fact Knick-erbockers who came without invitation to set-your work. Consider just how much you have in order to lose no point of interest, we had the "Devil's Dance Chamber" is silent now, you have done, it will bring to you a feeling to submit to considerable discomfort. How-

were forced to give way. This was on the the Americans with fixed bayonets. As they for were we not on "classic ground"—or, round and round the terraced ascent to the of this fine place did not sometimes yearn for the scene upon which we now gazed, in their voluntary exile Unter den Linden. Mr. Davis and his family have been abroad for some time, as he represents the Government at the court of Imperial Germany. But even here where the "master" is away, everything is kept in trim array. How charming is all this to eyes only accustomed to the careless beauties of our richer land! It seems as if there is no "trash" here—no weeds, no briers, no fallen leaves. The very grass seems to "grow to order;" and the boughs of the over-"Do please," I begin imploringly, "tell us tion as to whether those cedars were kept trimmed on contract, our bright young com-

panion, Mrs. B's nephew, said seriously : "Why, they grow so !" Night is closing in as we dash home, glad to escape from a "nipping and an eager air" into the warmth and light of the cozy parlor. collect our historical memories to find out A cheerful coal fire welcomes us like a homeface, and amid the comfort and congeniality of this lovely home, we forget that we are "strangers in a strange land."

Before the bright Autumn sun had risen high next morning, we were out drinking the delicious elixir of fresh air, while the duncolored Storm King across the river was still wrapt in his mist cloak, and the sides of North Beacon covered with gray shadows. Across glancing from the rosy apples and golden pears that had fallen on their emerald velvet bed during the night—and glittering on the glass roof of the grapery, whence luscious clusters, pink, purple and white, send out opaline rays of delicate color. Across the rustic bridge and bubbling little brook still telling its secret of the lake, whose bright bosom bears a fleet of snowy ducks-up a gently rising path to where the strawberry beds lay on the southern slope down again amongst the raspberries, trained on horizontal wiresand thence into a woodland which extends to the river's bank. All this we rambled over before we were summoned to the bright breakfast parlor, where flowers and stands of fruit lit up the hospitable board.

"The feast of reason," etc. (stale quotation!) always enhances mere epicurean and gastronomic pleasures; and I must not forget to relate several rare anecdotes, which, as they concern certain well-known personages, are considered public property.

Our host had entertained "the government"

at a lunch-party last summer, and on that occasion General Grant was particularly gracious, keeping up a spirited conversation with a sprightly Southern lady, Mrs. G. When cigars were handed, the President refused, and Mrs. G. playfully remarked:

"Why, General, you have the reputation of being a great smoker." "I have the reputation of a great many was the histhings which I do not deserve," "Why don't ladies smoke?" he continued; they always profess to be fond of the odor

of a cigar.' "Oh! yes," Mrs. G. assented, "but it gets in the hair.' "Well," rejoined the Great Silent Man,

"then they can haug it out of the window."

together one evening, "those are the Berkshire | the Executive of the State. Hills. I was over there last week to see Mr. | Sec. 139. The electors shall seal up the cer-Bryant. What a glorious old fellow he is! lately, and yet he is reveling in eternal youth: On Sabbath he asked me to go to church, and for Vice-President, are contained therein. as he always walks, I accompanied him. 'I whispered, for she knows her father's ways. At the end of three miles we reached the church, and you may be sure when service

the poet shook his head. "I like a little stroll after church,' he said ; I will walk home,' and he did.

"But that is not all. When dinner was over, he suggested, in a most matter-of-fact "'Browne, let's take a walk,' and actually

loves Nature that he forgets everything but semble. the beautiful face she presents to him. It is way-side flower and ask :

"'What's that, Browne?" and anon to a tree of uncommon foliage. knowledge-for I too was raised in the coun- agreeable to the Constitution." try-he would gleefully declare that it was hard to get the better of me."

As we sat around the fire one night, the conversation turned on the legend of Sleepy "He was a man of quaint humor," said our host. "I remember hearing Washington Allston," (I think it was, or some other painter storm at some distance from Sunnyside, and Irving took refuge under a large tree. Allston lingered without and quietly got wet. "'Why don't you come under man?' Irving

"The painter replied that his father had once taken a similar shelter and received a shock in consequence, as the tree was struck

by lightning. "'Oh! if it runs in your family,' Irving exclaimed, 'you had better stand out a good distance !' CLARA DARGAN McLEAN. Yorkville, S. C.

THE HABIT TO WORK .- There is scarcely anything of greater importance to a young man than that he should acquire early the habit of regular application to some pursuit. Some persons who are not of an indolent nature, live on from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, without accomplishing anything worth while. They wonder that others are successful, and they are not; that others progress, and they remain stationary. The difficulty with them is that although they are not particularly averse to labor, they have never learnt to work to advantage. They have never formed the habit of regular. systematic application.

Desultory and merely impulsive efforts are attended by very insufficient and unsatisfactory results. The first requisite is to know what you want to accomplish. Have some

the on the rich lands of the Mohawks. But the "Devil's Dance Chamber" is silent now, and only the rushing river and solemn cedars of repose and content. If you find you should be received from any or rushing are to the two the when such questions have arisen, to risk; it should the they have invariably been referred to the two to. The material houses of Congress for their decision.

If all the young men now coming on the by anthority of the Twenty-second Join top of the hill where the country-seat of the stage would scrupulously observe these simple Rule, which no longer exists. Hon. Bancroft Davis now stands. A magnificiant ructions, what an increase of success and (3.) That while neither the Country seat of the ion amongst the unmerous "centennial tou-rists" who thronged the deck and expressed could not but wonder if the fortunate owners observe them, you will be delighted with the observe them, you will be delighted with the result in your own individual case. that may arise in regard to the counting of result in your own individual case.

THE METHOD OF COUNTING THE ELEC-TORAL VOTE.

The extreme doubt in which the returns received vesterday left the result of the Presidential election, has made the counting of the electoral vote, in February next, likely to be an event of very great interest and impor-tance. On more than one occasion the defects tance. On more than one occasion the defects especially interesting. As a general rule, of the machinery for determining which of the majorities in the electoral vote have two or more candidates has been legally elected to the Presidency, have been strikingly hanging greenwood were as regular as a clipt shown, and attempts have been made to remhedge. We laughed when, in reply to a questally them that while work and attempts have been made to remhedge. have met with success, it has also been fortunate that on no occasion which has ever arisen. has the actual result been effected by the vote of any State which forwarded its vote and the validity of whose returns has been questioned. Now it seems possible that such a contingency may arise.

No provision has ever been made for setling a dispute of this kind. Section 1, Article II, of the Constitution, directs that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of lectors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United

States, shall be appointed an elector." The twelfth amendment of the Constitution provides that the electors "meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for Presdent and Vice-President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. * * * And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate electors appointed," &c,

By acts of 1792 and 1804, as adopted in the Revised Statutes of the United States, the following regulations are made:
Sec. 135. The electors for each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wed-

nesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place, in each State, as the Legislature of such State shall direct. Sec. 136. It shall be the duty of the executive of each State to cause three lists of the

are required, by the preceding section, to meet. dent and Vice-President, respectively, in the manner directed by the Constitution.

Sec. 138. The electors shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists; one of the votes for Presi-You may call this a genuine bon mot, n'est- dent, and the other of the votes for Vice-President, and shall annex to each of the certifi-"Do you see those faint, blue lines to the cates one of the lists of electors which shall North?" the sculptor asked as we sauntered have been furnished to them by direction of

tificates so made by them, and certify upon He celebrated his eighty-second birth-day each, that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given Sec. 140. The electors shall dispose of the will send the carriage for you, his daughter certificates thus made by them in the following manner :

One. They shall, by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of was over, I was glad to find the carriage them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the "'Come, we will ride home.' I said. But seat of Government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the

certificates. Two. They shall forthwith forward by the postoffice to the President of the Senate, at the seat of Government, one or the other of the

certificates. Three. They shall forthwith cause the other he walked me five miles. Yet this is nothing of the certificates to be delivered to the judge unusual with the grand old man. He so of that district in which the electors shall as-

"Sec. 142. Congress shall be in session on his great delight to point out to me every the second Wednesday in February succeeding fore the ball leaves the bore, and does affect every meeting of the electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, "Do you know what kind of wood that is, and the persons to fill the offices of President Browne?' And when astonished at my and Vice-President ascertained and declared,

On several occasions prior to 1869, objections had been made to receiving the votes of certain States on account of alleged irregular made fast upon the bed at the rear of the ties, but no such vote was ever formally re-Hollow, and by consequence rested on Irving. jected. In 1864 a resolution was adopted by raised as it slid back in the recoil. Fired in Congress excluding the electoral votes of States then in rebellion, but as no votes were fore. This showed that the recoil in consereceived from any of them, none were rejected. of note) relate an anecdote of him which was A precedent, was, however, set for the rejection to effect the direction of the ball, that is, inimitable. They two were once caught in a tion of the vote of a State by a joint resolution concurred in by both houses of Congress.

When the questions arose during the first half of the century touching the acceptance or rejection of the vote of States, the returns from which were irregular, long debates sometimes arose which seriously interfered with the prompt announcement of the result. To cut off such debate, the twenty-second joint rule not accord a liberal support to showmen. It of the two houses was adopted in 1865, and is said that Adam Forepaugh, the menagerie re-adopted by each succeeding Congress except man of Philadelphia, is worth \$1,000,000. the present. The following is the text of the James E. Kelley, one of the owners of Van

"If upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to the counting of the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the speaker of the house shall, in like manner. submit the said question to the House for its decision, and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no votes objected to shall be cle John Robinson, who was beaten for Maycounted, except by the concurrent votes of the two houses, which being obtained, the two console him for the defeat. People who "canhouses shall reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted; and upon such question raise money enough to go to a circus. there shall be no debate in either house, and any other question to this object for which the two houses are assembled, may be submitted and determined in like manner."

In 1873, electoral votes were rejected from

the president of the Senate has never as stratch them to their proper

(3.) That while neither the Constitution nor

TERMS---\$3.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

of the two houses of Congress .- N. Y. Tribune CLOSE ELECTIONS.

The possibility that Tilden may have but a

the electoral vote of any State, that power

has been exercised by the concurrent action

small majority, says the New York Evening Mail; renders the result of previous elections been very decisive. To Washington there was no opposition; but John Adams got in by a close squeeze. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Jefferson 68. One of Adams. votes was from Virginia, and one from North Carolins. Had these two been given—as it was natural they should have been—to Jefferson, the cavalier, instead of the puritan, would have been Washington's successor, and the succession of presidents for thirty-six years.

One of Adams' electors in Maryland was chosen by only four majority. In 1806 Jefferson defeated Adams by only eight majority, the electoral vote being—Jefferson 73, Adams 65. In 1812 a change of twenty votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election

of President Madison, who received 128 elec-toral votes, while De Witt Clinton get 98. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 28 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania having thirty such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3,000 in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the college, by sending thirty Whig electors to the Pennsylvania college. As it was, Colonel Johnson, the Democrat candidate for the vice-presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her twenty-three votes being given for Wm. Smith, of Alabama. Colonel Johnson was chosen by the senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history. shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number of the whole nu number be a majority of the whole number of four states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey. These states cast eighty-eight electoral votes, which, added to the sixty votes given him, just made the number necessary to a choice; and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four states named gave a popular vote of almost 900,000, though their united majorities for General Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 13,000, New Jersey, adout 2,300, Maine 410, and Pennsylvania names of the electors of such State to be 343. In 1844 Mr. Polk was chosen through made and certified, and to be delivered to the the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number, and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes and the number necessary to a choice wa Sec. 137. The electors shall vote for Presi. oni/ 138—the whole number of electors being 275-he would have had but 184 votes had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes, and had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only five votes. The vote of New York was lost to

Clay by the running of James G. Birney as an abolitionist candidate. The vote of the State was : Clay, 232,482; Birney, 15,812; Clay and Birney 248,294 Polk, 237,588. So Polk got the electoral vote, though not a majority of the popular vote. The voters for Birney were nearly all whigs. In 1848, 19 electoral votes would have given the presidency to General Cass, as General Taylor's vote was 163, and that of General Cass 127, and some of the Taylor votes were got by small majorities. All know that Mr. Lincoln did not get a majority of the votes of the people in 1860, though his electoral majority was very decided, being 180 to 128 for Breckenridge, Bell and Douglas, The 180 electors for Lincoln represented 1,866,452 voters, while the 123 for the other candidates represented 2,818,741 voters, not counting South Carolina, where the legislature chose the electors.

whether the recoil of a pistol or rifle occurred before the ball left the bore. Many have contended that it did not, and that the tendenoy of a pistol to "throw up" did not affect its accuracy. A recent experiment seems to have shown conclusively that the recoil occurs beits direction. The experiment was this: A rifle barrel, twelve inches long for convenience, was secured to a solid bed in such a way to prevent any movement, but that of recoil directly to the rear and upward. In this situation it was fired a number of times, and the balls followed each other into the same hole in the target. An incline or wedge was then barrel in such a way that the breech would be this condition it sent the balls lower than bequent elevation of the breech, occurred in seabefore it had left the bore. Of course the length of the barrel has an effect in several ways upon the degree in which the recoil affects the accuracy of the shooting.

THE SHOW BUSINESS.-No matter how poorly brains may be paid in the United States, it cannot be said that the country does Amburgh's menagerie, is a member of a Wallstreet banking house. Barnum inhabits a splendid palace on Long Island, and is worth \$500,000. John O'Brien lives in a freestone house in Philadelphia. Hyatt Frost owns Van Amburgh's circus, is wealthy, and lives in Duchess county. W. W. Cole has made \$200,000 in the business, and is only twentynine years old. He lives in Quincy, Ill., and began with selling peanuts. Dan Castello is one of the aristocracy of Racine, Wis. Unnot afford" to live comfortably, or to educate their children respectably, can almost always

Washing Fine Underclothing.—A lead ing firm, importers and retailers of hosiery goods in Philadelphia, gives the Germantown Telegraph the following directions for washing merino, lamb's wool and silk underelething, presible to remove the song g are to shrink and